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CEMA COMMISSION FOR COAL INDUSTRY MEETS IN DEVA

AU281546 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/9/1985 -- The town of Deva hosted the 62nd meeting of the Standing CMEA Commission for collaboration in the field of the coal industry, attended by the delegations of the countries member [as received] in the CEMA and a delegation of Yugoslavia. Proceedings were presided over by Marin Stefanache, Romanian minister of mining.

The commission looked into the stage attained in the working out of proposals for a series of collaboration actions in the field of the coal industry, deriving from the resolutions of the session and of the CEMA Executive Committee. In the context the participants looked into the proposals made by the Polish side regarding the possibilities to capitalize, with the joint effort of the interested CMEA-member countries, the pit coal in the Lublin coal field. The participants also examined the results achieved in fulfilling certain programmes of multilateral collaboration in 1983-1984 as well as other questions related to the collaboration in the coal industry, making adequate decisions. The commission endorsed its working plan for 1986-1987.

CEMA TRANSPORTATION MEETING BEGINS IN KRAKOW

LD302134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The 43d session of the general economic sector of the CEMA Standing Commission on Transportation began in Krakow today. Representatives from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the USSR, and the PPR are taking part. I am speaking to the head of the Polish delegation, director of the transport team of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Jerzy Koseck. What is the subject of the session?

[Koseck] It is general economic issues. Because the session is taking place before the issues of the 5-year plan are taken up, the fundamental subject being raised by the individual delegations, including ours, are issues of plan coordination for 1986-90. We would like to tell our colleagues from other countries about our plan structure; what it will look like in the field of transportation, that is rail, sea and air transportation, as well as road transportation and highway engineering. We will not have sufficient resources for everything. We therefore will have to concentrate on certain selected areas: first would be the restoration of carrying capacity in rail transportation, and second the development of telecommunications.

SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY MEMBERS MEET; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD281249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The ceremonial signing of a protocol has ended the 4-day session of representatives of scientific academies of socialist states. The meeting was devoted to an assessment of the results of the multilateral international research cooperation over the past few years and the setting out of its most important directions and forms for the coming years. After the session, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received the chairmen of the delegations which took part in the meeting.

NATO COUNTRIES HINDER PROGRESS IN VIENNA TALKS

AU301402 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Sep 85 p 6

[Janusz Moszczenski's Vienna dispatch: "The MBFR Negotiations in Vienna Resumed -- Polish Delegate Speaks"]

[Text] The 37th round of the MBFR talks opened in Vienna on 26 September. The session began at 1000 hours and lasted some 90 minutes. It was the 403d session of the talks, which began almost 12 years ago between 12 NATO countries and 7 Warsaw Pact countries.

Depite the numerous proposals made by the socialist countries and their goodwill and readiness to make reasonable compromises, the Vienna negotiations have still not produced any accord, for which the NATO countries are to blame.

These countries continue to submit unjustified postulates and to demand asymmetric reductions, falsely arguing that the Warsaw Pact is superior in the area of conventional troops. It is also becoming increasingly clear that the NATO countries do not want to reduce their armaments. Finally, the West continues to approach the issues of control and verification in a demagogical manner just as it does during disarmament negotiations in Geneva and Stockholm.

There are many indications that the NATO countries continue to hinder progress in the Vienna talks in various ways, so they can complete an extensive modernization program of their conventional troop armaments. What is more, as is obvious from the Pentagon's official data, the strength of the West's troops in the European zone of troop reductions has consistently increased in the past 10 years. This strength amounted to 210,000 in 1972; 244,000 in 1980; and 256,000 soldiers in 1982.

Last February, in order to eliminate the stalemate in the talks, the socialist countries submitted a draft of an initial and partial accord on reducing Soviet troops by 20,000 and U.S. troops by 13,000, and on freezing the level of the armed forces and armaments of the two sides in the area of reductions.

At the 26 September session Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, who represents Poland, on behalf of the socialist delegations discussed the Western reservations and demonstrated their hollowness point by point.

He said that the adoption of the initial accord proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries would no doubt be of essential political, military, and psychological significance.

The 26 September session was followed by a press conference conducted by the press spokesmen of the two sides: J. Karch of the United States and K. Stronczynski of the PPR. It is significant that the Western journalists tried to discover why the West has still not responded officially to the most recent proposals submitted by the socialist countries after initially giving them a positive reception.

MALILE MEETS FOREIGN MINISTERS AT UN SESSION

AU291732 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Reiz Malile, who heads the Albanian delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly met these days with the minister of foreign affairs of Greece, Karolos Papoulias, the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, the minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, Lenkart Bodstrom, the state minister of Vietnam, Vi Dong Giang, the minister of foreign affairs of Italy, Giulio Andreotti, the minister of foreign of Turkey, (Vait Halefoglu), the minister of foreign affairs of Austria, Leopold Gratz, the minister of foreign affairs of Burkina Faso, (Basile Guissoi). During these meetings opinions were exchanged on the bilateral relations as well as on various topics of current international situation.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA IN TIRANA

AU281401 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana September 28 (ATA) -- The agreement on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986-1990 as well as the protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1986 was signed between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba in Tirana on September 27. For the Albanian side the agreement and protocol were signed by the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci and for the Cuban side by the minister of foreign trade Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz. Attending the signing ceremony were the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the PSR of Albania Carlos Alonso Moreno.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Cuba copper wires and cables, vegetables tins, confections, cognac, etc, and will import sugar, etc.

Trade Delegation Departs

AU291725 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 29 (ATA) -- The government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by the minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, left our country yesterday. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Andon Berxholi etc. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the PSR of Albania, Carlos Alonso Moreno.

Over its stay in our country the government trade delegation of the Republic of Cuba, led by the minister of foreign trade, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz was received by the chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari and the minister of light and foodstuff industry Vito Kapo. Likewise, the delegation made visits to social-cultural institutions in the districts of Tirana, Shkoder Kruje, etc.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1-30 SEPTEMBER

AU301954 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in its broadcasts between 1-30 September carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcasts in parentheses):

The light and foodstuffs industry in Elbasan District has overfulfilled the January-August plan by 10.8 million leks. Gjirokaster District has overfulfilled its export plan for the 8-month period by 20 percent. The collectives of the Elbasan Metallurgical Combine have exceeded the 8-month plan by 4.7 million leks. (1330 GMT 4 Sep)

Shkoder District industrial production was overfulfilled by 12 million leks for the 1 January-31 August period, exceeding the target by 0.6 percent. (1330 GMT 7 Sep)

The food and light industry sector in Fier District has overfulfilled its 8-month plan by 12 million leks. (1330 GMT 7 Sep)

Kolonje District has fulfilled its industrial production plan 106.7 percent. (1330 GMT 8 Sep)

Korce District has overfulfilled the 8-month export plan by 530,000 leks worth of hard currency. (1330 GMT 10 Sep)

Librazhd District has overfulfilled its 8-month industrial production plan by 6.2 million leks. (1330 GMT 10 Sep)

Gramsh District industrial plan has been fulfilled 103 percent. (1600 GMT 10 Sep)

Lezhe District has fulfilled the 8-month industrial plan by 104 percent; the productivity target was exceeded by 2 percent; and goods worth 2.2 million leks were produced over the plan. (1000 GMT 12 Sep)

Pogradec District overall industrial plan was overfulfilled by 5 million leks, the Guri i Kuq nickel mine accounting for 3 million leks. (1800 GMT 12 Sep)

The industrial production plan in Gramsh District has been overfulfilled by 781,000 leks and the export plan by 7,000 leks. (1800 GMT 13 Sep)

The industry sector in Sarande District has overfulfilled its export plan by 350,000 leks. (1800 GMT 13 Sep)

Sarande District collectives have overfulfilled the 1 January-10 September plan by 15 million leks, thus already meeting the target for plan fulfillment set for the whole year. (1330 GMT 17 Sep)

Permet District reports that the 1 January-10 September industrial plan has been overfulfilled by 2.3 percent.

Berat District collectives have exceeded their export obligations by 6.9 percent. (1330 GMT 20 Sep)

Pogradec District has fulfilled its industrial production plan to date by 103.7 percent. (1800 GMT 20 Sep)

Durres District reports that the 1 January-15 September export plan has been fulfilled 102.5 percent. (0700 GMT 25 Sep)

Gjirokaster District industrial production plan to date was exceeded by 3.1 million leks. (0700 GMT 27 Sep)

Berat District collectives have fulfilled the industrial production, export, and productivity increase plan. The net centralized state income has been overfulfilled by 3.2 million leks and the net income of enterprises has been fulfilled by 103.5 percent. (0700 GMT 28 Sep)

The industrial production plan in Gramsh District has been overfulfilled by 500,000 leks. (1900 GMT 28 Sep)

Five out of six enterprises in the light and food industry sector in Fier District have fulfilled their plans. The procurement enterprise alone exceeded its plan by 7.2 million leks. (1700 GMT 29 Sep)

Pogradec District collectives exceeded the net income of enterprises by 3.3 million leks. The cost reduction target has been exceeded by 1.4 million leks, and the net centralized state income has been exceeded by 750,000 leks. (1900 GMT 29 Sep)

EXPORT GOODS EXHIBITION OPENED IN GREECE

AU271507 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 27 (ATA) -- The exhibition of the Albanian export products was opened in the city of Ioannina these days. Attending the inauguration ceremony were the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Epirus, Dhimiter Moisiadhis, Vice-Mayor of Ioannina Spiros Ergollavos [spelling of last two names as received], members of the municipal council, representatives of various social organisations and trade firms, friends and well-wishers of our country and others. This activity was also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSRA [People's Socialist Republic of Albania] in Athens Ksenofon Nushi.

Those present spoke highly about the successes achieved in Albania in all the fields and expressed warm words about the friendship between the two peoples as well as about the further development of the relations between our two countries.

ALIA RECEIVES CONGOLESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU251605 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Tirana, September 25 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Congo Albert Servais Obiaka, who presented the credentials, on September 24. Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj, the vice-minister of foreign affairs Sokrat Plaka and director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Agolli.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

AU271402 Sofia BTA in English 1209 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 27 (BTA) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, met the leader of the delegation of Vietnam for the 40th Session of the General Assembly of the U.N., Minister Vo Dong Giang.

Both ministers assessed highly the development of the Bulgaro-Vietnamese relations, which are constantly deepening and extending in fulfillment of the agreements reached by the leaders of the two countries Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Le Duan.

They voiced their concern over the continuing increase of the tension in the world, provoked by the policy of some imperialist countries. They stressed the necessity for halting of the arms race, first of all in the nuclear sphere, for preventing the militarization of outer space, for undertaking of efficient measures for disarmament.

They pointed out the great significance of the propositions of the Soviet Union and the Peoples' Republic of Mongolia for consolidating of peace, security and trust in Asia. Mr. Petur Mladenov underlined that Bulgaria gives full support to the initiatives of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea, which present a real basis for solution of the problems in the south part of Asia through negotiations, for turning it into a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

Mr. Vo Dong Giang gave high assessment to the constructive foreign policy of Bulgaria, to her efforts for the development of goodneighbourly relations among the Balkan countries, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon free zone, for strengthening of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Mr. Petur Mladenov, met Mr. Goshu Wolde, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and minister of foreign affairs of Socialist Ethiopia.

The two ministers marked that the relations between Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia are undergoing an upgrade development on the basis of the Agreement for Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1980 in Varna, and the agreements between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mengistu Haile Mariam. Most successful is the cooperation in the spheres of agriculture, industry and the techno-scientific contacts.

Mr. Goshu Wolde briefed Mr. Petur Mladenov on the situation in the region of the African Horn, on the struggle led by the Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia against the counter-revolutionary forces supported by imperialism, on the overcoming of the consequences from the long standing destructive drought.

The Bulgarian minister expressed Bulgaria's solidarity with the struggle of the Ethiopian people for strengthening of the country's independence and territorial entirety, for complete reconstruction of the society.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Goshu Wolde, discussed a wide range of international issues and stressed the necessity from active measures for consolidation of peace and security in the world, for halt of the arms race and for disarmament, for abolishment of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

More on Meetings

AU281848 Sofia BTA in English 1647 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 28 (BTA corr) -- Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria had talks with Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Party] party and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The ministers concluded that the relations between the two countries are developing in concord with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and with the agreements between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Samora Machel.

They expressed their countries' readiness to develop the bilateral cooperation in the field of the economy, the training of personnel, in culture and in education. Mr. Chissano briefed his colleague on the activities of the Renamo bands, who are supported by the Republic of South Africa and are trying to destabilize the country. He also spoke about the achievements of the people of Mozambique, who, lead by the Frelimo party, are struggling against the counterrevolutionaries and are working for the restoration of the country's economy.

The two ministers emphasized upon their concern over the situation in South Africa and condemned the South African Republic's aggressive actions against sovereign states, its illegal occupation of Namibia and its disgraceful apartheid policy.

The minister exchanged views on general issues of our time and confirmed the close similarities in their positions, especially on the issues related to the prevention of the threat of a nuclear war. They expressed their countries' willingness to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace and security in the world, for disarmament and detente.

Mr. Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr. Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, minister of foreign affairs of Colombia. The talks centered on the state of the relations between the two countries. The two ministers noted with satisfaction the livening up of the political contacts and the cultural exchange. Attention will have to be turned to the possibilities for trade and economic cooperation.

The two sides to the talks voiced their concern over the tensions in international relations. They spoke in favor of the adoption of constructive measures for the halting of the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and the need to prevent their proliferation into space.

The two ministers were concerned over the deepening crisis in Central America. They noted that the problems in this part of the world can be solved through peaceful means alone, through negotiations that honor the sovereignty, independence and territorial unity of the countries in the region. Bulgaria will continue to support the efforts of the Contadora Group, designed to settle in a peaceful way the crisis in Central America. The Bulgarian minister noted the positive role played by Colombia in the attempts to find a peaceful solution to the region's problems.

The two sides to the talks gave a positive assessment to the 40-years long work of the U.N. in the strengthening of peace and security in the world and in the development of international cooperation.

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF ANTONOV TRIAL

AU302117 Sofia BTA in English 2018 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Rome, September 30 (BTA correspondent) -- Today's 44th hearing of the papal assassination plot case being retried by the Rome criminal court will be remembered for several highlights: The defendant Musa Serdar Celebi, chairman of the Federation of Turkish Idealists, appeared in the role of a defender of the Western secret services and once again tried to take the heat off the "Grey Wolves". It was established that the controversial phone conversation between Battman and Catli had been occasioned by the press conference staged by the Federation of Turkish Idealists on May 21, 1981, at which Celebi said that the did not know Agca and that his federation had nothing to do with the attack. For the purpose the "Grey Wolves" had been seeking arguments gainst the socialist countries. Hence the version of the "Crimea meeting." Agca did admit that during his confrontation with Mahmut Inan he had said that he was going to get out of jail in five years, but he made amends for this confession by a fresh anti-Bulgarian outburst. And finally, the confrontation between Agca and Antonov, in which Antonov rejected the threats against Agca ascribed to him and said that the Turkish neofascist slandered Bulgaria, the Bulgarians and himself.

Despite Agca's threats that he would not attend today's hearing, he still made an appearance in the courtroom, even though he was not called to answer the questions of the defence. The defendant in the witness stand was Musa Serdar Celebi. He was sparing no effort to clear himself and the federation bossed by him from any complicity to the preparations for the assassination attempt in St Peter's Square.

Celebi recalled two investigation records which in his view had refuted Catli's disclosures about bribing false witnesses. One record says that Catli and Sener were released by the Swiss authorities one day after their detention for want of incriminating proof. In Celebi's opinion, that was sufficient evidence that the police had not assigned any other tasks to Celik, Catli and Sener. One such explanation is hardly convincing, as it is a well known fact that secret services do not leave traces in police records.

Just as lightweight was the reference to some memo by the West German secret agent Keissler to investigating magistrate Martella intered in the investigative file. According to that Memo, Ozbey himself asked for 500,000 dollars for persuading Celik to testify in favour of Agca's version and not against it. Obviously, Keissler's offer had been given a different interpretation in the investigation records. Thus, Celebi's attempt to clear the West German secret services of responsibility proved quite bungled. Interestingly enough, prosecutor Marini himself did not make reference to these points of the investigation, which he knows better than Celebi, as he must have clearly sensed that they did not carry any judicial or other weight.

Celebi provided an intriguing explanation of the telephone conversation between Ali Battman in Frankfurt and Abdullah Catli in Vienna. The defendant told the court that right after the papal attack, "certain political circles in the Federal Republic of Germany including left-wing M.P.S. for the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and journalists" had launched a campaign against the federation and against himself, claiming that they are involved in the assassination attempt affair. In order to resist these allegations, Celebi and the other leaders of the federation called a press conference in Bonn. Gathering arguments to dissociate the "Grey Wolves" from the heinous act in St Peter's Square, Battman phoned Catli in Vienna. They knew each other well way back from the joint actions of the "Idealists" in Turkey. Battman was of the opinion that the attack on the pope could have been of interest only to the Soviet Union (remarkable consensus between the "Grey Wolves" and the Italian secret services "Super Sismi" exclam).

He asked Catli to contact Agca's entourage in order to gather information to this effect. For Agca had been in Bulgaria before that. Catli objected then, since Agca was waiting in Bulgaria for his new false passport. Battman repeated his query about the possibility of Agca's contacts with the Bulgarians. Catli answered that he knew nothing on that count and that he believed a link between Agca and the Bulgarians was possible. By the way, that is what Catli told the court in so many words.

Celebi said today that to the best of his knowledge, Battman had not spoken of the "Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting" when he talked with Catli on the telephone. He himself, however, had read or heard about this fact "in a paper or magazine, I can't remember, a propaganda war was waged then over this attack".

The political leader of the "Grey Wolves" only failed to say why he had lied at that press conference that he did not know Agca and that no member of his organization had had anything to do with the kill-bid.

The court took quite some time to clear up the hows and the whys of the Federation of Turkish Idealists' financing of terrorists coming to Western Europe from Turkey, including Agca and co. Celebi contended that they had aided everybody coming from Turkey and that it was none of their business to establish who of them were terrorists and who were just common folk in need of money and support.

Later on, additional light was thrown on yet another important fact, which was brought to light last week by the witness Abdullah Catli: the account of Mahmut Inan who, sharing his impressions of the confrontation with Agca during the investigation, had reportedly voiced his bewilderment over a statement of his. Agca had bragged that he was going to get out of jail in five years, dropping a thinly disguised hint that this would be his remuneration for having helped to spread the "Bulgarian connection" version.

After a lot of conversations, claiming that he could not remember precisely, Agca said, "after the confrontation was completed, we exchanged a word or two with Inan. He told me not to do harm to other people."

Asked by Judge Santiapichi whether he had mentioned the five years, Agca answered, "I may have said so. Most probably I must have said so."

During his last weeks's confrontation with Catli, Agca flatly denied this fact saying, this is a lie.

He spoke otherwise now: "It is my conviction that I said it," and rightaway he tried to correct himself: "I was waiting for help from the Bulgarians and the 'Grey Wolves'".

Then he blurted it out once again: "I can explain, there was a law for those who would cooperate with the authorities, a penitents' law." This was the resolution of the lengthy argument on Thursday, when some people argued that this conversation between the two "Grey Wolves" could not have taken place, as it was not on the investigative records, and that Agca saying such a thing was out of the question.

Agca however decided to make up rightaway for this admission of his: "There was yet another fact when we talked with Antonov..."

Presiding judge called Sergei Antonov to a confrontation.

Agca: "It happened when the Bulgarian Government staged a press conference in order to refute it," and he went on with details: "It was in December 1982 or in January 1983. At a confrontation Antonov threatened me and said that, as far as I can remember, nothing would go unpunished."

Santiapichi: "I draw attention to the fact that the confrontation was conducted by the investigating magistrate in the presence of two interpreters and a secretary."

Agca tried to back off, claiming that it happened in the corridor. Santiapichi told him that it was impossible for two persons under investigation to be allowed to meet in the corridor. Agca changed his story once again. "After the confrontation he told me a sentence."

Santiapichi: "Was it in Italian? Did it contain any threats?"

Agca: "That was the way he disguised it. It is only natural to make threats."

Santiapichi asked Antonov to say whether Agca's allegation was true.

Sergei Antonov answered in few words: "I have never met or seen the gentleman here, except in confrontations. Can't you see that it is my homeland, that it is us Bulgarians and myself who are being slandered?"

Santiapichi called Agca's attention to the fact that the confrontation he had in mind had been aimed to prove whether Antonov spoke Italian and English, as contended by Agca. How come then that at such a point Antonov would speak Italian and thus would confirm Agca's contention?

"Didn't you say something strange?", asked Santiapichi. Agca, however, declined to answer.

Press Conference Held

AU301741 Sofia BTA in English 1639 GMT 30 Sep 85

["The 'Bulgarian Connection' Disintegrates" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 30 (BTA) -- "We are satisfied with the progress of the trial. Not a single proof has been produced in support of the accusations against the Bulgarians Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. But nevertheless it has become obvious that the prosecution has not given up its course of unjustly accusing the Bulgarian nationals", these words of Prof Boris Spasov, chairman of the National Committee in Defence of Sergey Antonov give a general outline of the opinion of outstanding Bulgarian jurists and specialists in criminal and international law on the progress of the Rome trial expressed at a press conference organized by the "Sofia Press" Agency and held here today.

Prof Boris Spasov pointed out that during the first phase of the trial the attempts of the prosecution to prove the "Bulgarian connection" were frustrated by the only witness for the prosecution -- the assailant Agca. This was the reason for Prosecutor Marini's search for new witnesses in the criminal world during the summer holidays and for his visits to Turkey, the FRG, France, Holland and Switzerland. Preliminary data point to the fact that in Bochum where Ozbey was interrogated (who was expected to make a turning point at the trial) the latter had agreed to speak after a preliminary meeting with Marini. But Ozbey's attempts to support the accusations failed because the evidence he gave abounded in contradictions and self-refutations.

Still more abortive were the efforts to use to this end the witness Catli who upset Marini's plans by revealing the mechanism of recruiting witnesses. This is why the prosecution is still in search for a confirmation of the "Bulgarian connection" other than Agca and the witnesses who have been interrogated so far, Prof Boris Spasov pointed out. He stressed that the Rome trial is not a usual trial based on juridical considerations and proofs but a political trial against the socialist countries and all that is progressive in the world.

Radka Radeva from the Institute of the State and Law dwelled on some violations of Prosecutor Marini's. His procedural deportment is characterized by leading questions, by readings from the evidence of the investigation which justifiably gave rise to the protests of the defence. Out of the trial Marini took upon himself two incompatible functions - that of a prosecutor and that of an investigator of some new, third investigation. This is not only a violation of the Italian Criminal Procedure Law but of the international conventions signed by Italy providing for conditions of equality of the two sides in the interrogation of the witnesses as well. Marini's attempts to feed the anti-Bulgarian campaign by means of making statements before journalists which are in complete discrepancy with the presumption of innocence are also unlawful.

Prof Mikhail Genovski spoke of the strange behavior of the court in connection with the interrogation of the witnesses. It was declared that they will be interrogated after the defendants (at least as regards Giovanni Pandico) but this ruling was not observed as regards Ozbey and Catli. Prof. Genovski pointed out that the obvious lack of proofs against the Bulgarians had made investigating magistrate Ilario Martella reinsure himself - in his indictment he calls Agca a liar and crafty shifter, etc. about 50 times and he does not speak of proofs but of elements of proofs.

The Bulgarian jurists drew attention to the court's disregarding of the proofs of the interference of Western services. As such they quoted the letter of Agca to the military attache of the U.S., the confession of the terrorist that in prison he had met the agent of the Italian secret services Pazienza, the evidence given by Pandico that Agca had been manipulated in prison as well as the evidence recently given by Catli of the interference of the secret services of the FRG.

BONEV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW PLANNING TALKS

AU271144 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO Delo in Bulgarian 26 Sep 85 p 2

[BTA report: "Coordination of Plans"]

[Text] Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned yesterday from Moscow, where he had talks with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Issues relating to the final stage of coordination of the national economic plans of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the period 1986-1990 and the forthcoming signing of a protocol were examined. It was noted that the measures for the comprehensive development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two fraternal countries are being successfully implemented. New fields were also marked out for the further intensification of the integration processes.

Dimitur Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, took part in the discussions, which were held in a cordial friendly atmosphere. Leonid Grekov, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also among those meeting Comrade Bonev at Sofia airport.

MSZMP'S KADAR, SZUROS VISIT PRAGUE 30 SEP

Husak Welcomes Kadar

LD301025 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] At the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Republic, Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary, has arrived in Prague for a friendly working visit today. Janos Kadar is accompanied by Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. Janos Kadar was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport, which was decorated with Czechoslovak and Hungarian state flags, by Gustav Husak, Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, and by other officials.

Bilak Receives Szuros

LD302146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Prague Castle Vasil Bilak, the CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Presidium member, met Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. The two representatives examined concrete possibilities for the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and exchanged views on some topical foreign policy problems and questions of the international communist and workers' movement.

CHNOUPEK, BULGARIA'S MLADENOV MEET AT UN

LD302320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is heading the CSSR delegation at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, met today in New York with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov. In a comradely conversation the two ministers discussed some aspects of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations and paid attention to topical questions of the current international situation and the tasks the United Nations and the General Assembly session face in this connection. They designated the most important of these tasks to be reaching concrete progress in the effort to avert the danger of a nuclear war and the militarization of space.

STROUGAL 21 SEP SPEECH AT DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT

AU241454 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Text of 20 September speech by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at a gala meeting of the builders of the Dukovany nuclear power plant]

[Text] The period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress provides an opportunity to consider profoundly the various aspects of our social life; the results we have been achieving in individual spheres; and, understandably, also the objectives and tasks we must set ourselves for the coming period, the fulfillment of which will make it possible for our socialist society to take further steps forward and thus contribute to the reinforcement of the socialist community's general importance and authority.

At this stage of the congress preparations it is important to do everything, at all worksites, to cope with honor with the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, with the fundamental conclusions of our party's congress.

Thus, with a feeling of work well done and the best possible starting base, we can enter the second half of the eighties.

From the agenda of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, the Eight 5-Year Plan, and the long-term strategy up to the end of this century it can be seen unequivocally that ensuring the necessary energy sources and their effective utilization will continue to remain the key concern of our further socioeconomic development. This is why the highest party and state agencies and our entire public follow with such attention everything connected with the construction and operation of nuclear power plants.

Therefore, I am very glad that today I am able, together with the other members of the party and state delegation, to take part in a significant event such as the putting into operation of the first block of this power plant. I take this opportunity to cordially greet you, the builders of this great project, and at the same time to thank you sincerely on behalf of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, on behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the federal government, for the work that has been done here to date.

Our appreciation rightly belongs to planners and designers, to construction workers and assembly workers and, of course, also to those who in a number of enterprises participate in the complex production of demanding equipment. At the same time, we value the efforts of party, trade unions, and youth agencies and organizations which, together with ranking economic personnel, have been creating conditions for launching useful initiatives and a good fulfillment of tasks.

I would also like to stress here the fact that the Dukovany nuclear power plant is further concrete evidence of the extensive, and for us very beneficial, cooperation with the USSR. This cooperation constitutes a vital and reliable rear, without which the realization of such projects -- and our overall socialist development in general-- would be unthinkable.

Therefore, permit me from this rostrum to sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers for the cooperation and effective assistance we have been receiving in the construction work. At the same time, I thank the Soviet experts for their valuable advice and experience, which are greatly helping us to master technologically demanding tasks.

As is known, the question of ensuring fuels and energy for the economy and social development in general is not only our problem. It is, literally, a global problem. What is involved in our case is that the conditions of acquiring fuels and energy are increasingly more complex and therefore require ever greater expenditures.

This fact is at present all the more serious for us because we are a country that consumes great quantities of fuel and energy in generating national income. In that respect -- and we must say it quite openly -- we lag behind a number of other developed countries, whose demand for fuels and energy is roughly half that of ours.

At the same time, the existing structure of our fuel and energy sources, in which solid fuels predominate, has yet another nationally serious aspect: It negatively influences the quality of the environment, whose improvement is a very complex and expensive affair.

All these are issues we take into consideration in formulating energy policy for the coming period. Their essence is that we must much more markedly reduce fuel-energy intensiveness when it comes to generating national income. That means making much better use of fuels and energy; handling energy properly; using the most advanced technologies, measuring equipment, and regulatory equipment; and thereby achieving faster changes in the structure of the fuel and energy economy.

And here nuclear energy has and will have the most important word. Therefore, the consequences of its development affect all branches of the national economy. This, naturally, does not concern Czechoslovakia alone; the majority of the CEMA member-states also proceed in a similar way. That was also the reason why last year's economic summit of member-states agreed to draw up the common program for the further development of nuclear power engineering up to the year 2000, and why measures were adopted aimed at deepening mutual cooperation as regards the fulfillment of these plans. The CSSR will participate in them, not only through its own extensive construction of nuclear power plants, but also through deliveries of reactors and other equipment to other CEMA member-countries.

Regarding the long-term development of our national economy, by the year 2000 nuclear energy will account for roughly half of the total electric energy generated, and by that date we should have about 10,000 MW of nuclear power capacities at our disposal. At the same time we envisage that, in addition to electricity, these capacities will also be supplying heat.

That means that in the coming 15 years we must put into operation an additional seven blocks with 440 MW reactors, and five blocks with 1,000 MW reactors. For all power plants under construction we have already concluded intergovernmental cooperation agreements with the USSR. We know the suppliers of specialized equipment from the CEMA member-states, and we are gradually negotiating contracts for deliveries of these goods. Nuclear fuel deliveries from the USSR are also ensured. Therefore, we can say without exaggeration that, from the viewpoint of external relations, nuclear power engineering is one of the best elaborated programs with a markedly integrative content.

This large-scale construction work is a task that we must master unconditionally. This, however, requires that we consistently depart from the current construction practices. After all, it is generally known that, as a consequence of shortcomings in planning and management, in preparation, and in ensuring the construction of nuclear power plants on the part of suppliers, the headlines set are frequently put back and this is, moreover, accompanied by a growth of standard investment costs. In many instances this involves unjustifiable growth, growth that arises from inefficient construction as a result of the project being inadequately prepared, of poor organization of work, and of underutilization of working time.

These and other shortcomings were and indeed are the subject of justified criticism of party and government agencies. The course of construction to date has taught us the revealing lesson that the essential prerequisite for realization of such an extensive program is the comprehensiveness, organization, and uniformity of management. This is why we have subjected these issues to detailed discussions in the federal government and have also adopted specific measures.

In planning the construction of nuclear power plants, we will demand that the specific extent of basic deliveries, including the structure of supply capacities, be tackled in its entirety in the 5-year plan, a matter that should contribute to the long-term stabilization of relations between suppliers and their consumers. Annual plans ought merely to react to new realities that will arise mainly in the design and project changes. As early as during the planning process, all participants in this process must create optimal prerequisites for adhering to the set deadlines and technological-economic parameters.

All participants in the construction work must agree to the system on preproject and project preparations within 6 months following the issuance of an investment plan. Together with improving the activity of general designers, we intend to markedly increase the project capacities of individual suppliers of technology.

Measures enhancing the authority and responsibility of the economic sphere have also been adopted. Independent organizational units for the construction and operation of power plants and for construction work are being established. Necessary organizational measures are also being prepared on the level of the general suppliers of technology. We want respect for the responsiblity of a single organization for deliveries -- domestic or imported -- of the assembly of the entire technological part. We will also strive to simplify supplier-consumer relations by reducing the number of final suppliers.

The measures adopted represent progress in planning and management of the development of CSSR nuclear power engineering. They also proceed from your own experience, because the problems with which you are wrestling are well known. It is therefore all the more important for all levels of management to consistently ensure the application of these measures in conditions at individual workplaces.

Naturally, putting into operation the first block of this power plant does not mean that work has ended. We envisage that the second block will be put into trial operation by the end of next March, and at the same time we must also do our utmost to have construction of the third and fourth blocks completed within the planned deadlines. The reason I am stressing this is that the deadlines for putting them into operation are substantially shorter. We regard it as essential that the management of the project, with the participation of representatives of the appropriate ministries, should discuss the necessary measures with the work collectives. The upcoming annual meetings of the party organizations, too, will certainly have something relevant to say on these issues. Communists working among people could supply valuable stimuli to perfect the overall system of construction, improve the organization of work, and develop people's initiative.

The entire work collective, many thousands strong, and obviously this also means the higher agencies, must proceed from the fact that the Dukovany nuclear power plant constitutes a key source of the growth of electricity supplies in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Hand-in-hand with the construction of energy capacities, in the next quinquennium we must substantially increase the pressure on rationalizing the overall consumption of fuels and energy. Even though the demand for the energy necessary to generate national income has now been decreasing for years in our country, in this respect, as I have already mentioned, we still lag behind the comparable industrially-developed countries. The untapped potential in this sphere is one of the important sources of the growth of national income.

As yet, economy-consciousness in this sphere has not become general. This aspect of the matter requires not only that we continue to explain its importance. Words and moral-political pressure are, of course, important, but to achieve the desired effect they must be accompanied by proper economic stimuli and, where there is a lack of discipline, also by appropriate material sanctions.

The state goal-oriented program to rationalize consumption of fuels and energy has determined that 12.4 million metric tons of standard fuel should be saved this quinquennium. This aim will be exceeded and we expect that the savings will amount to more than 13.5 million metric tons. A positive contribution to this result has been the initiative of the working people in the spirit of the appeal of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and the social review of the use of fuels and energy, organized in enterprises and plants on the basis of the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

On this occasion, I consider it necessary to stress that the social review was not and is not a one-shot action, and that we must continue it and systematically ensure and check the adopted tasks. The very urgent need for this is borne out by the results of investigations carried out by the Committee of People's Control and State Energy Inspectorate.

For example, in the first 6 months of this year they again ascertained that 63 percent of the organizations decresed wasted fuels and energy at the rate of 2 to 8 percent of their total consumption.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan we envisage that energy consumption needed to generate the national income will drop by almost 15 percent. That will be at least 15.5-16 million metric tons of standard fuel.

We base the feasibility of this intention, among other things, on greater investments in the sphere of rationalizing consumption. While we outlayed Kcs12 billion to save about 13 billion metric tons of standard fuel, more or less the same quantity will cost us more Kcs20 billion in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

These considerable resources, which we intend to spend on saving fuel, are still over three times less than the total sums that we would have to invest in new sources of energy.

It will be important not to select at random the individual actions aimed at saving fuels and energy, but rather to give priority to those that will yield the greatest effect so that these actions proceed consistently from a long-term concept oriented toward more rapidly reducing the energy-intensiveness of certain production or an entire branch. A criterion here must be the parameters being achieved by the leading industrially developed states. At the same time, an analysis of untapped potential that could be used in rationalization of the consumption of fuels and energy points out even greater possibilities of savings than the plans have been contemplating to date.

Regarding consumption of fuels and energy, we still lack technologically substantiated norms for selected products and technologies. We presume that by the end of this year technologically substantiated norms will be introduced to cover at least 75 percent of the planned consumption of fuels and energy. We are falling far short of the mentioned level. Management and control work still underestimate this sphere.

I would once more like to stress that we do not direct the problem of rationalization and savings of fuels toward production alone. To the same extent this also concerns the entire nonproduction sphere and all citizens.

For example, heat generation accounts for almost 40 percent of the domestic consumption of primary energy sources. But precisely in this sphere there exist considerable savings possibilities -- in production as well as consumption. Here, too, the fact that technologically substantiated norms cover only 20 percent of consumption of fuels for heat generation must be considered one of the causes of considerable waste. In addition, the lack of measuring and regulatory technology and the dilatoriness and indecisiveness with which its introduction is being approached -- also in instruments to measure heat consumption -- are not exactly a good testimonial for all those who have anything to do with this. The appropriate central agencies must quickly decide the necessary questions so that comprehensive conditions can be created to motivate consumers to thriftiness in this sphere.

In the Eighth 5-Year Plan one must improve the standard of planning and management of the rationalization process, accelerate structural changes in the economy, increase the share of the results of technological development and progressive technologies in savings achieved and reinforce consumer discipline through the more rapid introduction of measuring and regulatory technology. We must all play a part in this: producers and consumers. After all, this can be fairly quickly achieved, and one can say it is also one of the sources of the growth of national income.

People who have public and collective matters at heart recognize the justifiability of the demands the CPCZ has made on each one of us. Of course, this exactingness must show desirable results so that it does not remain only words. Such an approach is necessary precisely today, during the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress, in a period when our efforts for the best possible fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan are culminating, and when we are preparing a long-term strategy for our economic and social development and above all, for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The level of involvement and social responsibility of managers on all levels, as well as that of work collectives, must now be evaluated primarily according to how they cope with the tasks of this year's plan.

When we discussed these issues at the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and in the government we decided that the level of planned tasks for this year will be considered to be the minimum starting base for 1986 and the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This means that organizations that do not fulfill this year's plan are being unduly optimistic in thinking that they will make life easier for themselves in the years to come. On the contrary, they will have to catch up with everything they missed during this year.

The attainments of the national economy in the past 4 years and in the first 8 months of this year create realistic prerequisites for the vital projections of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to be fulfilled. We have succeeded in making progress in reducing demand for materials and energy -- particularly in industry -- and we have improved self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, markedly reduced indebtedness in freely convertible currencies, and maintained a balanced foreign currency position with the socialist countries. On the basis of the results achieved, we were able to improve some respects of the people's standard of living and strengthen their social certainties.

However, if we assess the present performance of our economy from the viewpoint of the conditions and tasks we will be facing in the next 5-year plan, and especially from the viewpoint of the perspectives up to the end of this century, we definitely have no ground for complacency. We must continue accelerating our overall efficiency faster and more comprehensively so that, in particular, the national economy's technological-economic standard will reach that of the most developed states.

It is quite obvious that using traditional, often superseded, and inadequately efficient methods of management that do not correspond to the standards of the organizational system withouth giving new impetuses for further development on the people's initiative, and without their participation in management, we will not be able to achieve a genuine turnabout toward a comprehensive intensification of the economy.

The objectives and tasks of our economic policy for the coming period require fundamental progress in intensifying the utilization of all production factors, especially in the effectiveness of scientific-technological development and production assets, in making foreign trade profitable, in valorizing energy and material resources, and last but not least in handling manpower efficiently.

This is what the draft of the Eight 5-Year Plan counts on.

We proceed from the fact that it is necessary to ensure an annual growth of at least 3.5 percent in national income, to raise the people's living standards to strengthen their social certainties and, through our country's overall development, to contribute to the growth of the economic potential and defense capability of the entire socialist community.

It is quite obvious that we can master these tasks in their entirety only if we create conditions for an extensive, literally mass utilization of the most modern findings of science and technology in production, and if we suceed in making considerably better use of the potential and advantages of the international division of labor, especially of socialist economic integration.

Scientific and technological development today is not only a decisive production force but constitutes literally the most complex national priority. Scientific and technological revolution is the main field of our competition with capitalism -- not only in the sphere of the economy, but also in the sphere of politics and ideology. It is becoming the key factor of our endeavor to maintain peace in the world. We must not ignore the fact that the capitalist states and their grouping concentrate immense resources on all areas of research. They are creating a series of strategic programs with the aim of gaining economic and especially military superiority over socialism.

We must react to these realities decisively and rapidly. From this viewpoint, elaboration and realization of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Development of the CEMA Member-States for the Next 15 to 20-Year Period acquires new importance and urgency. For this reason we are working intensively on our own program and on coordination of a course with the fraternal socialist countries. In addition to this, it is necessary to create a system of conditions to make economic organizations interested in rapidly putting into practice the findings of science and technology. The instruments of the plan and of khozraschet, and I would in particular stress the longer-term norms for the creation of enterprises' resources, must ensure that the interests of organizations be in full harmony with the interests of society. Contributions arising from technological development, effective economizing, and quality work must yield advantages for an enterprise in the sphere of wages and resources for investment, and for cultural and social needs.

But at the same time, the organizations that are lagging and are not striving to achieve world technological and economic parameters, that are ineffective in economizing and exporting, must be put at a disadvantage. One must also realize that modern scientific-technological progress is objectively connected with the process of necessary structural changes. With regard to branches and products that are becoming obsolete and have no future, one must decide their fate in a timely and considered way -- that is, whether to modernize them or phase them out because here, too, there are reserves that can increase social resources.

The period of preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress must lead us to consistently and critically expose the causes of shortcomings in the work of all components of management. Everyone should start with himself; and ranking personnel and, above all, the central agencies should be an example in this.

In the plan-based socialist economy it is natural that there rests on the central management agencies the main responsibility for creating an environment, above all an economic environment, to stimulate and at the same time also urge innovation activity and high efficiency. After all, these are the agencies endowed with the decisive authority to determine the norms and rules of planned management, that ensure the balanced development of the economy, that decide on dividing up authority and responsibility among the indiviual levels of management, and that determine the basic tasks, norms, and all other instruments. One must demand that they consistently assert in practice the principles already adopted for improving and raising the effectiveness of management, reinforcing the tasks of the 5-year plan, and increasing the economic independence of organizations. Without a change in these attitudes and the style of management work one cannot exert adequate pressure on responsibility and marshal people's activity and initiative in the desired direction.

An equally important prerequsite for successfully launching the next 5-year plan is to markedly strengthen discipline and order in the production and nonproduction sphere. Here, too, we come across many instances of wasting social resources, work indiscipline, and violation of economic, budgetary, or planning discipline. We often ignore these obvious shortcomings and do not realize that there are not only considerable material losses involved, but also -- and this is no less important -- a negative impact on people's minds. But not only discipline and order are involved. A number of economic production units and enterprises are still not accomplishing much that must be done to consistently utilize khozraschet and are not making adequate use of the possibilities aimed at effectively stimulating people, at differentiation in remuneration, and at expanding the brigade forms of organization of work and the working people's participation in management. And here it is no longer necessary to wait for instructions from above.

On account of all this we are putting much stress on perfecting management and organization, on improving management and organizational work, on selecting for leading posts the best cadres who are capable of changing the style of work and mastering the new demands placed on us by the process of intensifying the economy.

All our deliberations about work, about how best to fulfill the planned tasks, are not self-serving. After all, the interest of the socialist society -- and that is also the interest of all citizens -- is to create as many values and resources as possible in material production, because only in this way is it possible to increase the wealth of society and satisfy to an ever better degree the interests and needs of all its members.

Only a strong and well-functioning economy, an economy that is capable of asserting itself successfully in the tough conditions of the international division of labor, in the increasingly sharp competition on world markets can ensure these requirements.

In the national economy a most precise coordination of all its mutually interdependent branches and components is necessary. Therefore, any inadequate functioning or a breakdown of any of them is projected into this entire complicated machinery and influences its performance and overall results.

When we say -- and we say this with full justification -- that for this economic organism energy is literally the blood and the life-giving sap, then this underscores the exceptional importance of a reliable and breakdown-free supply of all kinds of energy. Therefore, it is important that we fulfill 100 percent and within the planned deadlines all that we are doing to ensure enough energy for the future.

HONECKER ANSWERS GREEK JOURNALISTS' QUESTIONS

LD302051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received in the official seat of the State Council representatives of Greek press for a talk. The group is in the GDR for a several-day information visit on the occasion of the forthcoming state visit by Erich Honecker to the Greek Republic.

In the talk with the Greek journalists, for whom he answered numerous questions on the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and on bilateral relations, Erich Honecker expressed his certainty that "the talks with leading Greek politicians will be characterized by the common desire to contribute to the preservation of peace, to averting a nuclear catastrophe, and to stopping the arms race. At the same time, the visit will certainly help strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries."

Erich Honecker pointed to the necessity for all forces desiring peace to jointly counter the dangers of the nuclear threat in the present tense international situation and to contribute to the dismantling of confrontation. "For this reason, people throughout the world also attach great hopes to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on the whole complex of space and strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons."

The situation after deployment of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Europe has finally made clear that more weapons did not bring more security, Erich Honecker stressed. One can establish security only with, and not against each other. Today it is a question not of striving for superiority but of implementing peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as a principle of international relations. "All forces of peace should act to this end and close ranks without regard for ideological and social differences, in a coalition of reason and realism, in order to guarantee the survival of humanity," the GDR State Council chairman stressed. The GDR is ready at any time to make its contribution to steering international relations back into healthy channels.

HONECKER, FDJ SECRETARIAT DISCUSS CONGRESS PLANS

LD301807 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) -- On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, received the FDJ Central Committee Secretariat for an exchange of thoughts on further preparations for the 11th SED congress. The main issue was youth initiatives to implement the resolutions of the 12th FDJ Parliament.

FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich explained the comprehensive initiatives by which youth is helping to implement the SED program. The close trusting relationship between the SED and the FDJ is currently demonstrated in the fact that by the end of September more than 65,000 of the most active FDJ members applied to be SED candidate members. By the thrifty use of energy-finished materials, raw materials, and fodder, far in excess of M2.05 billion were saved by the end of September. So far in 1985, 17,600 homes have been renovated and developed.

In agriculture, young people have made a substantial contribution to bringing in the largest harvest of cereals in the history of the GDR. Eberhard Aurich stressed that the strength of the FDJ lies in the party's intelligent leadership of the workers' class. He expressed thanks for the party's constant care for youth. A renewed expression of this is the rapid implementation of the proposals of the 12th FDJ Parliament to further improve the youth's working and living conditions.

Erich Honecker praised the high objectives with which the FDJ is continuing the Ernst Thaelmann initiative and said: "The FDJ is thus continuing in a revolutionary way the tradition of the socialist youth organization -- to always fight in the most advanced ranks -- whenever it is a question of the well-being of the people and peace, that is the representation of the interests of the young generation in the truest sense. The fact that with your initiatives you have placed yourself at the forefront of the broad movement of our people toward the 11th party congress underscores once again how much the youth of the GDR links its present and its future with the politics of our party."

The desire to perform and the civic responsibility that is tangible everywhere bear witness to the great willingness of the members of the youth organization to give of their best as helpers and the militant reserve of the SED in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, Erich Honecker also stressed.

Dealing with the committed activities of the youth of our country in the struggle for peace, Erich Honecker affirmed that the GDR would continue to do everything to remove the serious threat to world peace emanating from the policy of confrontation and arms buildup, and to achieve a change for the better in the international situation, together with the USSR and the other socialist states. The tenacious struggle of the socialist states and their constructive peace strategy, the Soviet proposals regarding the cessation of all nuclear explosions, the creation of a global organization for the peaceful utilization of space, and the other peace initiatives with which the USSR is continuing its course directed at the maintenance of peace and the revitalization of detente, are also affirmed by the GDR youth in the hope that it will be possible to halt the warmongers before weapons speak.

It is only natural that great expectations are attached to the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva. In a message from Mikhail Gorbachev in preparation for the meeting, which was conveyed by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, there is much that is new, according to reports from Washington. Apparently an important new stage in preparations for the summit was introduced with the message.

The proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, if Washington reacts appropriately, are an opportunity to improve the entire world situation. It goes without saying that the GDR, firmly alongside the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, fully supports the coordinated peace policy aimed at bringing about a return to detente. "Peace is at the forefront of our policy for the well-being of the people," the SED general secretary said. It corresponds to the best traditions of the FDJ, he stressed, to work for peace and to reliably protect it at the same time.

Erich Honecker praised the FDJ's international activity. In this connection he pointed to the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow and the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which the democratic youth of the world will mark this November in the GDR capital. This is renewed proof of the high international esteem for the peace policy of the GDR and the activities of the socialist youth organization. This year's exchange of children and youth with Poland also demonstrated international friendship and fraternity. Erich Honecker supported the FDJ proposal to continue this exchange in the coming years.

In its daily work, youth is proving how deeply it is permeated with the certainty that today the decisions on the further advance of socialism, and thus also for the preservation of peace, fall in the first instance in the sphere of the economy. The dialectical connection between a strong socialism and a secure peace is becoming clearer than ever, Erich Honecker said. "The revolutionary elan and the knowledge and ability of youth in the eighties allow us to come to grips with the new great tasks of the socialist revolution on German soil with pride and optimism. Our party thanks the young generation and its revolutionary Thaelmann vanguard, the FDJ."

ANTI-AFGHAN RADIO IN FRG 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

LD302315 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] A U.S. propaganda radio station named Radio Free Afghanistan is to start broadcasting in the FRG tomorrow. Its declared intention is to practice gross interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to pass instructions to the counterrevolutionary forces. The studios are located in Munich, on the site of the infamous American radio stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

FIRST IRANIAN DELEGATION SINCE 1979 ARRIVES

LD291807 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 29, IRNA -- Iran's deputy agriculture minister, J. Rasulof heading a delegation to the German Democratic Republic (GDR), arrived in East Berlin Saturday and was welcomed by his GDR counterpart. Discussed during the first round of talks with German officials was expansion of bilateral relations especially in agricultural fields.

The Iranian delegation is the first to visit German Democratic Republic since the victory of the Islamic Revolution [12 February 1979].

MITTAG, SFRY AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD261239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the GDR Politburo, today received Ljubo Majeric, SFRY ambassador to the GDR. They positively assessed relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR, and expressed interest in their further comprehensive development. Particular attention was paid to the possibilities for improving economic relations.

Stress was laid on the need for effort by both sides toward extending trade exchanges with long-term and higher forms of economic cooperation, thereby raising economic relations to a considerably higher level. It was established that both interest and possibilities for this existed. The conviction was also expressed that the forthcoming visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council and SED secretary general, to Yugoslavia would confirm the good and friendly relations between the two countries and make a great contribution to the further broadening and intensifying of these relations in all areas.

KADAR RETURNS FROM CSSR, GREETED BY OFFICIALS

LD302230 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Janos Kadar has arrived home from his visit to Prague. Attila Balint reports from Ferihegy Airport:

Janos Kadar has just left the airplane. The party first secretary has arrived home from Prague. He was accompanied by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Istvan Oszi, Central Committee department deputy head.

Janos Kadar was welcomed by party Secretary Karoly Nemeth; Central Committee secretaries Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal; Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee International Relations Department; Janos Kamara, member of the Central Committee and minister of internal affairs; Lajos Urban, minister of transport; Gyula Horn, member of the Central Committee and secretary of state for foreign affairs; as well as Ondrej Durej, CSSR ambassador to Hungary.

ROSKA RELIEVED AS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD010135 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 30 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers relieved Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska of his post because of another important assignment, while acknowledging his merits. At the same time, Miklos Barity was appointed deputy foreign minister.

INCREASED ENERGY CONSUMPTION BURDENS ECONOMY

AU271637 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Sep 85 p 7

[Article by "B.V.P": "The Figures Warn -- Problems in Energy Supply -- 'Tired' Methods -- Rigid Import Limits"]

[Text] According to some evaluations the energy consumption of the country increased in the first half of 1985 by 4 percent. This is a considerable burden on the energy payments of the country, becuase the required extra coal hydrogen [szenhidrogen] had to be acquired for hard currency. This increase ended the favorable, more or less relaxed period since 1978 in which the country's energy consumption (energy resources equal to the value of 30 million metric tons of oil) had been stagnating.

During this period it was possible to stop the 6-6.5 percent increase in energy consumption by means of the regulations implemented [begyuruztetes] on the changes of prices in foreign trade. However, apart from the positive influence of higher prices there were also some negative effects. Because of the lack of firm market limitations industry and agriculture found it easy to shift responsibilities at home onto others. This created inflationary pressure on the market.

Unfortunately, the stagnation in energy consumption, that was considered to be positive, was achieved at the cost of economic recession. Thus, although we may present a favorable account judged by absolute standards, our consumption of specific energy resources did not improve considerably.

It is noteworthy that the most conspicuous attempts that succeeded in saving energy as called for by government programs since 1981, were results of stopping obvious wastage. This process was supported in 1983 by weather conditions that were also exceptionally good for the energy branch. There was a rather mild winter and a relatively dry summer; thus we did not need too much coal hydrogen for heating and the drying of wheat. That year economizing decreased direct energy consumption by 2.8 percent (for the reasons already mentioned the agricultural sector managed to reduce its energy consumption by an extraordinary 9.6 percent). Our success was set back during the current period of 1 year by the exceptionally cold winter on the one hand, and on the other by the fact that the saving methods we had used so far grew "tired." In the future energy cannot be saved by the same methods. It is necessary to modernize our present "energy consuming" industrial structure and old vehicle and car fleets.

However, this modernization is not possible, precisely because of the chronic lack of resources based on deterioration in the terms of trade. In fact, if the most energy consuming industrial branches (heavy chemical industry, metallurgy, building industry) of the economy, which at present are more or less stagnating, perked up production, it would only cause an additional problem in the energy sector -- namely, the socialist import of coal hydrogens cannot be expanded in the next few years. The necessary extra resources may only be bought with hard currency. A very conspicuous trend in the structure of consumption is the advance of electric energy -- our power stations today can only supply the night consumption demand by burning the extra amounts of coal hydrogen.

POLITICS, ECONOMY INEXTRICABLY 'LINKED'

AU271044 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 24 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Dr Jeno Andics, university lecturer, head of a department at the Political Academy: "Social Image and Politics at the Time of Reform Development"]

[Text] We now have a rich historical experience about the extent of the interrelation between the development of the economic management system and the ideological thinking of society. In Hungary the flourishing ideological activity that followed the 20th CPSU Congress in the European socialist countries led directly to the 1968 economic management reform. The 1968 reform had been preceded and was followed by lively ideological arguments that concentrated mainly on question of the nature and functioning of the socialist economy. The various socialogies have begun to elaborate the theory of the nature and methods of operation of the socialist market society

Interests, Order of Precedence

Compared with the time at which the reform began, no strikingly new measures have been introduced in the period of further expanding the system of economic management. However, very intensive debates accompanied the inception of the new measures. In these debates the most frequent question asked was whether we had any scientific answers to the various forms of linking the political line with the economy in socialism. In some circles this question has been supplemented by doubts on the possibility of making some of the most recent measures conform to the basic terms of socialist society.

This situation shows that the experience gained at home from the progress of the various sociologies in the past 2 decades has only become partly known to the republic. In addition, the image of socialism in today's Hungary still differs on some significant points regarding the relation between the economy and politics, and these differing images sometimes present considerable departures from the image of socialism presented by the sciences of sociology. It may be said that there are still obvious signs that numerous elements of the prereform image of socialism still dominate certain sectors of public opinion although more than 1 and 1/2 decades have passed since the 1968 Hungarian system of economic management.

This creates a problem because the contraditions between the accelerated phases of development within the institutional setup of the socialist market system and the common way of thinking obstruct acceptance of the new phases of development. This is particularly characteristic of the relationship between linking politics and the economy and the actual progress achieved. In order to maintain a favorable atmosphere for further progress, it is necessary to publicly review again and again the various forms of linking politics and the economy and the contradictions between the various methods of the linking process.

By the mid-eighties the negative economic and social results of linking -- in a strongly bureaucratic way -- the basic political and economic systems have become irrefutable facts. Here I would like only to mention one thing: Such linking cannot get the idea of socialist ownership accepted by the majority of workers, and it cannot create incentives to take part in efficient economic performance.

The communist movement was born as a living social movement and, in the long term is viable only as such. But as a real social movement communism cannot be successful if it does not assert its movement characteristics in the economy in particular, which is the most significant sphere of human activity. This is a particular progress that serves the more intensive development of creative human initiatives and, hence, also strengthens the nature of communism as a movement.

Based on the image of society as traditionally rooted in the previous period, one is perhaps inclined to justify certain worries that, at a time when institutions are being created suitable for the socialistic market economy, politics has "withdrawn" itself from the economy. In fact, this is a misunderstanding, the fact that the method of linking politics and the economy first developed in a direct, administrative, and bureaucratic form, does not necessarily mean that it is the only socialist way to a solution.

This form of administrative and bureaucratic interpretation seemingly guarantees the authority of the political line over the economy. However, we must understand that the priority of the political line primarily defines the relation between the substance of the political processes and the substance of reproduction-development in the economy, the extent to which the political goals are rooted in the actual economic processes and in their social consequences, and how the economic processes could actually promote the assigned goals. Today we have enough historical experience to state that the development of an economy operated exclusively by direct means may display distinct symptoms of anarchy. And the source of anarchy has been created by the direct means, applied too strongly, that have been meant to actually prevent anarchy. This has occured mainly because the operative measures have not made it possible to take into account the actual interests concerned and the suitable order of precedence among the various interests. Because of this, however, there is no contradication between views propagating the priority of the political line in the relationship of politics and the economy and the introduction of a practice that puts the emphasis on interdependence of the factors that form the link between politics and the economy.

From Goals to Supervision

The above-mentioned interdependence means nothing other than recognition of the relative independence of politics and the economy as two individual basic systems. For politics, this relative independence means that it acts upon the economy using means that are in harmony with the rules of the economy's reproduction and development processes. At the same time, this also means that the interdependence that emerges in connection with these methods is in reality further increasing the role of politics in the economy. This further increase does not mean that the economy becomes even more "politically penetrated" [atpolitizaltabba valik], but that the real role of politics in working out the economy's development goals and in supervising the real processes of development will increase. This can lead to a more powerful presence of politics in the economy in such a way that greater harmony will emerge between economic processes and political goals.

We can adequately evaluate the way the political and economic subordinate systems link up only if we take into consideration that the connection between politics and the economy is not simple. On the contrary, a wide range of institutional systems is needed to serve this connection. Thus, it is impossible to judge politics' dependence on the economy and the possibility of its influence on the economy -- or vice versa, the economy's dependence on politics and the possibility of its consequential effects on the political processes -- solely through the activity of a single institutional system. In addition to the system of economic regulation and the decision rights of the government organs in the mutual mediation of processes between politics and the economy, we also have to take into consideration the actual role of all the institutions that are really present and active in our current society (trade unions, different organs representing interests, etc.). The linkage that takes place through a more differentiated system of institutions -- as far as it reflects the economy's internal differences of interests -- does not reduce, but increases the efficiency of politics' presence in the processes of economic development.

It Can Become Material Strength....

Nowadays the practice is emerging vividly in the gradual introduction of new forms of enterprise management. The enterprises' greater independence and their autonomy from government organs in certain issues create greater possibilities than hitherto for the social consequences of economic decisions and the differences of interests to surface in places where they really originate.

A considerable proportion of the existing differences of interests in the economy are related to decisions made within enterprises. As a result of possibilities opened in the enterprises for the efficient representation of the interest of important groups of people in making strategic decisions affecting the fate of the enterprise, there also arises the possibility of the emergence of a more efficient harmonization of interests than hitherto. In this practice of interest harmonization, there is considerable improvement in the possibilities for political bodies and those representing interests to participate in the assertion of these interests. The possibilities for trade union participation, for instance, greatly depend on the extent to which trade unions regard the real process of harmonization of interests as "decisive." Thus, the development in this area resulting from increased enterprise independence necessarily leads to modification and change in trade union activity. Under these circumstances, of course, the activity of the local party organization is given new content because it becomes involved in workplace conflicts much more often in formulating and harmonizing interests.

Thinking over all these is of great importance from the point of view of successful economic renewal. We know from experience that the ideological consensus can turn into "a real material strength." It can contribute considerably to the success of new measures, but it can also hinder their implementation. Nowadays we can vividly witness this process. Therefore, working out and translating into practice the offensive ideological answers of politics is fundamental to ensuring the effectiveness of the measures taken and those we need to take for the further development of our socio-economic life.

1986-1990 ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU281441 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1426 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest AGERPRES 28/9/1985 -- A protocol was signed in Budapest on the coordination of the plans of the national economies of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic over 1986-1990. The document makes provisions for a marked growth of mutual goods deliveries from the current five-year plan level, chiefly in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering and other spheres that are important for the economies of the two countries, and for the expansion of cooperation in production and production specialization in fields of mutual interest.

The protocol was signed by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, for Romania, and by Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, for Hungary.

TALKS HELD WITH PRC ON STATISTICAL WORK

AU270939 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] State Secretary Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office, returned on 25 September from China where she had paid an official visit at the invitation of Zhang Shay, general director of the National Statistical Office of the PRC. She held talks on expanding bilateral statistical relations and gave lectures and held consultations on Hungarian activity in the sphere of statistics. Mrs Ferenc Nyitrai acquainted herself with the activities of the district statistical organs.

The chairman of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office was received by Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD261347 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- The 5th session of the Hungarian-Kampuchean Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee ended Wendesday in Budapest. The protocol of the session was signed by deputy premiers Lajos Czinege and Chea Soth, co-chairmen of the committee. The parties established that bilateral trade developed well between 1981 and 1985 but further expansion was possible and necessary. Hungary will continue to give Kampuchea assistance in the years 1986-1990 in the manufacture of products designed to improve the supplies of the population and in the training of experts.

Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, and Deputy Premier Chea Soth, minister of planning, held talks on the development of economic cooperation in the years 1986-1990, and signed a protocol of the talks. The aim of the development of bilateral economic contacts is principally to increase the export capacities of the Kampuchean economy.

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD302025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Correspondent report by Andrzej Bilik from Paris]

[Text] Another step has been taken on the road to fully normalize our country's financial relations abroad. Following the general agreement that was signed this year with the Paris Club, we are gradually defining relations with individual states belonging to this group. An agreement on this matter was signed with the French Government in Paris today. It concerns rescheduling, meaning postponement, of the deadlines for repayment of Polish debts to France that fall in the period 1982-84, and concerns the credits guaranteed by the government here. The signing of this document is assessed as removing one of the obstacles that makes trade development between the two countries difficult.

GORYWODA INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC FAILURES, HOPES

AU241540 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 18 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Government Planning Commission, by Hanna Grzegorczyk: "Reform in the Economy Also Requires Changes in Mentality and Habits"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Grzegorczyk: How do you view the effectiveness of the economic policy of the past few years and the state of the economy at the end of the 3-year plan?

Gorywoda: Let us try and concentrate on concrete facts. One of the most important is the implementation of the 3-year plan. In its final year we can say that the complex tasks of the plan have been performed. I have in mind in particular the achievement of the planned growth in the national income and in agricultural and industrial production. Thus, from the point of view of achieving the results we had planned, economic policy has generally turned out to be effective. However, we are not satisfied with the results in all spheres.

For example, I regard the results of the following activities as unsatisfactory: reducing inflation, improving investment processes, and boosting exports, especially in the face of our import needs and existing debts. The incomes of enterprises, wages, and prices are, to considerable extent, not establishing themselves in accordance with intentions. The progress achieved in efficient management is still out of proportion to the financial situation and development possibilities of enterprises. The link between a rise in productivity and work quality on the one hand and the level of wages and wage rises on the other remains loose. The efforts of enterprises to make better use of work resources, capital, and materials, and to introduce new technology and improve trade and cooperation with foreign countries is less than we expected and, what is more important, less than what is required in view of the tasks facing us.

Grzegorczyk: Today, economic matters are crucial and determine not only the standard of living, but also society's way of thinking. Society wants to know when there will be visible progress and what changes it will bring. What can you say about this on the threshold of the new 5-year plan?

Gorywoda: First of all we must remember that in the coming years we will have a very modest amount of growth in the primary factors of production -- people, materials, and energy.

This means that we will have to achieve a significant part of the growth in production by making more rational use of what we already have. It emerges from this that the next 5-year plan must inaugurate great qualitative changes. We must modernize our industry, increase the quality of high-quality goods, and adapt them to world requirements. This is the basic goal of our activity, the only way to permanently improve society's standard of living.

Briefly, then, one can already say that during the next 5-year plan there will be visible qualitative progress in our economy; a process of accelerated structural changes will be commenced; economic equilibrium will be strengthened and on this basis consumption raised; and the base of social consumption, especially education and health services, will be expanded.

Grzegorczyk: We know that your interest is mainly concentrated on economic matters. How do you feel and react when, for example, you cannot buy ordinary toothpaste or shoelaces? Do families "blame" you directly for various difficulties connected with supplies for the home?

Gorywoda: I believe my reaction is similar to that of others. After all, every one of us is angry at the lack of basic goods. Our country can no longer afford to solve all problems and satisfy all the needs of today. But we can certainly afford to satisfy basic needs. What causes the greatest irritation is that so much results from slovenliness and negligence. Some shortages and shortcomings can be better explained if one knows the general conditions behind them. But many of the phenomena disturbing us do not have an objective nature.

Of course, sometimes a family blames me for difficulties with supplies for our economy. Wherever the complaint involves a badly functioning shop or service establishment, I refer it to the relevant departmental chief. But when economic affairs on a broad scale are involved, then I must construe this as criticism of the center in which I function. And we know very well that such criticism of the center occurs quite often in Poland, too often, it seems. We have a tendency to equate bad work, slovenliness, and negligence by many employees with the activity of the center. And yet in most cases, it is ordinary discipline, responsibility, and work culture, so necessary and important at every work post, that are involved. The shaping of these qualities, essential for the efficient functioning of all sectors of the economy, should accompany all of us every day.

NEW YORK JOURNALIST ON JARUZELSKI'S U.S. VISIT

LD272228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Krzysztof Wojna speaking: For a journalist who is used to the not very favorable picture of Poland that has been presented by the American press over the past several years, the reading of today's papers was a pleasant surprise. THE NEW YORK TIMES published a long article reporting the general's New York talks in an attempt to bring the Polish premier closer to the American reader. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Zbigniew Brzezinski, security adviser to President Jimmy Carter, and Lawrence Eagleburger, until recently one of the leading personalities in the State Department, were present at a meeting in Rockefeller Center, and clearly impressed those in attendence. Such a frank exchange of views as occurred was not expected. The premier clearly surprised his hosts by his readiness for full, and not casual replies to questions. Of course that does not mean that the New York meetings are going smoothly, and that the point of view presented by Wojciech Jaruzelski is accepted without reservation. However, it is important to note that this is an exchange of views without intermediaries, and that the outcome is favorable in comparison to the picture of our reality which is propagated here every day.

It is clear that not everybody is satisfied. Near the building of the Polish representation at the United Nations, and near some places visited by the premier, small groups of demonstrators gather, protesting Wojciech Jaruzelski and the policy the represents. The scale of these protests is not large. On the other hand, the New York police are efficiently doing their best, so that the protestors do not disturb the fixed program. It is worth adding here that this autumn the police expect about 100 demonstrations of different kinds to be organized by ethnic groups and emigrants from many countries of the world.

As far as today's program is concerned, Premier Jaruzelski began the day with talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. Next, he met Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, and later he met with the head of Soviet diplomacy Eduard Shevardnadze.

After the luncheon given by the secretary general and attended by the head of states present in New York, the premier will meet King Husayn of Jordan, and will receive West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at our representation at the United Nations.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH ALGERIAN COUNTERPART AT UN

LD302231 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] New York, Sept 30 -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who is attending the U.N. General Assembly's 40th Jubilee session, has met here with his Algerian counterpart Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. The two ministers discussed the state of Polish-Algerian relations and stressed with satisfaction their favourable development in all, and particularly in political and economic, spheres. They noted with appreciation the development of contacts between various Polish and Algerian ministries. Olszowski and Ibrahimi also discussed the state of preparations for another meeting of the Polish-Algerian mixed commission.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on some issues of the current international situation and on the issues under debate at the U.N. General Assembly's 40th session, particularly the problem of debts in the world, a question raised by majority of speakers at the present session.

OBODOWSKI ON CMEA, DEBATES UN SESSION

LD271349 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 26 Sep 85

[By PAP correspondent Jozef Rzeezut]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 26 -- The 116th three-day session of the CMEA Executive Committee ended its debates here today. The committee discussed the state, possibilities and prospects for the development of direct cooperation between economic, scientific and technical organizations of CMEA countries, particularly coproduction. In an interview with PAP reporter, head of the Polish delegation, Polish vice-premier and Poland's permanent representative in the CMEA Janusz Obodowski said that during the session the debaters discussed the existing state of direct ties among economic, scientific and technical organizations of CMEA member countries. The debaters meant particularly stricter and direct coproduction and specialization in production among enterprises and scientific centres. They reviewed also the setting up of joint enterprises, design offices and scientific and production centres.

Irrespective of the participation of delegations of CMEA member countries, a delegation of the CMEA Secretariat will take part in the 40th jubilee U.N. General Assembly session. The CMEA delegation will acquaint participants in the U.N. session primarily with objectives, forms and scope of multilateral cooperation in CMEA member countries and decisions made by the summit economic conference of CMEA countries.

POLICE SEIZE SOLIDARITY TV EQUIPMENT, ARREST 4

AU302100 Paris AFP in English 2056 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 30 (AFP) -- Polish police have seized television broadcasting equipment used by the outlawed Solidarity trade union, and arrested four people suspected of using it, the official news agency PAP said here today. The director of the astrophysics laboratory at the National Astronomy Center Jan Hanacz, 51, was among those arrested in police swoop last Thursday when Solidarity flashed "words of calumny about the government and a call to social unrest" on national television, the agency said.

Solidarity broadcasts sporadic radio programs in about 20 cities, and over the past year has begun television transmissions that flash the slogan "Solidarity is alive," sometimes with a sound track, on state-run channels in Warsaw, Poznan, Krakow and Torun.

The others arrested Thursday were listed as Sygmunt Turlo, 39, researcher at the national astrophysics laboratory, Leszek Zalewski, 49, and Piotr Lukaszewski, 32, an electronics technician.

PUBLIC'S COMPLAINTS SEEN AS 'IMPORTANT FACTOR'

LD302222 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 30 -- Public complaints and suggestions sent to the organs of authority have been lately an important factor in activities of representative bodies and administration, and a vital impulse in works of the party organizations.

In July 1982 the PUWP CC 9th Plenum adopted a resolution on letters and complaints [words indistinct] to the party instances and organizations, head of the PUWP CC Letters and Inspection Office Marian Kot stated here today. He also added that after a 3-year period that passed since the resolution was adopted, one could positively say that its implementation met with approval of the society. The resolution imparted the socio-legal character to the institution of complaints and suggestions, released strength which the party needed in its fight against bureaucracy and irregularities of all kinds. Human affairs were no longer additional tasks of minor rank. They became a subject of activities and at the same time a valuable source of information about the still existing difficulties and needs of the working people and about the state of work of the party branches and administration. They are presently an important element of the social control over the work of state and economic administration, and also a form of realizing in practice the socialist democracy, Mariane Kot said.

Examining the growing number of letters sent to the CC one can say that this is an evidence of confidence in the party leadership and on the other hand -- lack of confidence in activities of local branches, mainly these of the lowest level, Mariane Kot went on. The majority of letters and suggestions refer to individual cases concerning mainly living and working conditions, interpersonal relations at work.

Marian Kot also pointed that the party voivodship authorities were systematically making assessments, analyses and suggestions over the party work while the weakest link in those activities were some basic party organizations. Referring to administration's work he said that while activity of central and voivodship organs showed progress in implementing tasks of the PUWP CC 9th Plenum's resolution, many basic party branches are still treating people formally and examining complaints superficially.

ZONAL CONFERENCE VIEWS ELECTIONS, ECONOMIC TASKS

LD271806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] A zonal conference of the socioeconomic aktivs from Slupsk, Elblag, and Gdansk voivodships is in progress in Gdansk. Government representatives -- Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, ministers of finance and maritime economy Stanislaw Nieckarz and Jerzy Korzonek, deputy heads of several ministries, including administration, trade and environmental protection, and a Planning Commission deputy chairman -- are taking part in it. Two subjects are being discussed: an evaluation of the preparations for the Sejm elections in October and an evaluation of the realization of the annual plan in the economy.

On behalf of the authorities of the three voivodships, both evaluations were presented by Gdansk Voivoda Mieczyslaw Cygan. He emphasized the importance of the preelection meetings for the state administration. People evaluate its work according to its efficiency in dealing with small matters that are of importance to citizens' daily lives. The meetings, at which claims and suggestions are submitted, also say a lot about the quality of office work and the efficiency of managing the life of the region and the country.

The evaluation of the realization of economic tasks is not uniform. There are areas in agriculture, and also in industry, where the plans are being implemented and even exceeded. However, there are enterprises -- mainly in the Gdansk region, as with most of the shipyards -- that will not fulfill the annual tasks even assuming favorable final months. Things are bad in housing construction and the municipal economy. Wage increases unsupported by increased labor productivity are a widespread phenomenon. And here General Cygan pointed to the need to improve the economic reform system. He recognized three issues as being of key importance -- the housing policy, the prevention of food wastage and the protection of the natural environment. He also presented interesting facts as well as means for improvement.

SIWICKI ON GOVERNMENT'S, PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITY

AU250955 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Report by Colonel Janusz Borkowski on speech made by Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo candidate member, at a preelection meeting in Chodziezy; date not given]

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki stressed that the factory workers and community of Chodziezy had a sense of responsibility not only toward their town and region, but toward the whole of Poland, for the problems which had been raised during the course of the meeting were of general, social, and national importance. The resolution of these problems does not depend solely on the Sejm, however, nor on the work of its deputies and the good intentions of the government.

Our future and the overcoming of difficulties we experience in everyday life, both great and small, depend on every citizen, all work done in every job, and social activity. Hard work and joint effort must bring the awaited results. This will not only concern such fundamental problems as the full implementation of economic reform, the construction of housing, and the protection of the environment. A government, no matter how good it may be, is not in a position to resolve all matters by itself, matters which lie within the individual citizen, the social group, and the community's sphere of action.

There is much evidence to attest to the emergence of a climate of tolerance for tricksters and schemers, for those who neither sow nor plow. Society -- those present in this hall -- calls for harsher measures against such people. At the same time a certain section of society accepts what they are doing, treats their actions as evidence of resourcefulness, and of knowing how to cope in a difficult situation. The application of the very severest sanctions against social parasites will not limit their activities if there is no general climate of condemnation of such activities. Such measures are ineffective without the active combating of wrongdoing, injustice, and hooliganism in one's neighbourhood, at work, and in the lives of various institutions and organizations.

Army General Florian Siwicki devoted a large part of his speech to the questions of peace, domestic order, and national security. He stressed that these were matters of primary importance in our lives. The preservation of peace is a fundamental principle of Poland's national interests. In the course of the last 40 years our policy has abounded in examples of initiatives aimed at limiting or eliminating threats to peace. Poland has supported and will continue to support all peace initiatives and positive moves in East-West relations proposed by socialist countries intended to remove the threat of war. This is neither easy nor simple.

This is why concern for national security is our constant responsibility. Our security is founded on a political and military alliance with socialist countries, grouped together in the defensive Warsaw Pact, and on the training and technical equipment of our Armed Forces. Our country and its Army have constituted a steadfast element in this coalition for more than 30 years. This finds confirmation in the undertakings jointly embarked upon and jointly realized by the socialist states, in which we have played an important part.

Talking about the Polish Army and its place and role in the life of the country, General Siwicki stated that it constitutes a real force capable of guaranteeing conditions of peace for the life of the people. The amount society spends on defense is in keeping with what is objectively viable for the state. These modest means nevertheless make it possible to maintain the Army at the required level of combat readiness, thanks to the fine organization of work and service, efficient management and the activeness and skill of professional cadres, soldiers doing basic service, and civilian workers.

The Polish Army came from the people and it serves the people -- this truth is confirmed by everyday military work.

It finds concrete expression in the provision of help in society and in the national economy. The construction of communication routes and communal infrastructure networks, assistance in agriculture and other such undertakings in which soldiers participate, make it possible for a significant part of the resources allocated to defense to be returned to society. All this lends practical expression to the ties between the Polish People's Army and the people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SEJM CANDIDATE SIWICKI

LD272312 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 27 -- The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Minister of National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki, 60, is running for a Sejm seat on the 50-candidate national list.

In the course of World War Two he found himself in the Soviet Union where in the beginning of 1943 he was drafted to the Soviet Army and after being demobilized he volunteered to the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Infantry Division which was then being formed. Soon afterwards he graduated from the Polish Officers Academy and at the age of only 19 became an officer. After the war's end Florian Siwicki served in key institutions of the Ministry of National Defence. In 1956 he graduated from the Soviet Union's Academy of the Armed Forces Headquarters and following that took command of a score of tactical units of the Polish Army. He was among other things the military attache at the Polish Embassy in Beijing, the chief of staff of the Polish Army, vice minister of national defense and, starting November 1983, the minister of national defence.

Gen. Siwicki has been chosen numerous times to responsible party posts. He was alternate member and member of the PUWP CC and starting 1981 he holds the post of alternate member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau. He was a Sejm deputy in the Sejm's 7th and 8th terms. In recognition of his merits he was awarded with the Order of Builders of People's Poland and many other Polish and foreign orders and distinctions.

Referring to questions asked at preelection meetings Gen. Siwicki told PAP: "All citizens with common sense know how expensive is the defence of the country, that is costs money, but they also know that weakness is more expensive and that war would be infinitely more costly." That is why -- said the minister of national defence -- the socialist states do their utmost to prevent such a turn of events. That is why peace and disarmament initiatives exist. And the fact that we possess a modern, well equipped and trained Army, that so much attention is paid to increasing the defensive strength of our country both in the national and the alliance system is a necessity brought about by aggressive imperialist forces, stated the minister.

And yet the weight of military spending on the gross national product and the state budget has for years been moderate in our country. This year it constitutes about 4.1 percent of gross national product and 7.25 percent of the state budget. We can state that the proportion of military spending in the overall state budget has on the whole remained unchanged for years. Does this mean that we have a week Army? Absolutely not. The People's Polish Army is a real force, capable of guaranteeing -- in joint action with the allied armies of the socialist states community -- peace and security to Poland. It has at its disposal armaments and technical equipment of standards equaling those of other European countries and is also well trained, said Gen. Siwicki.

The functioning of a native scientific, technical and production base in the sphere of defence as well as the allied cooperation in the frame of the Warsaw Treaty and CEMA is of notable importance, he stated. Gen. Siwicki recalled that funds appropriated to national defence purposes are not exclusively used for it's purposes. The Army participates in work for the good of the national economy. That is why a portion of the funds which go to the Armed Forces flow back into other fields of social and economic life in various forms.

The running Sejm candidate underscored the historical significance of the achievement by the Polish nation of a state reborn in new political forms within secure boundaries, neighboured by socialist friends, with lasting and reliable alliance, based on unity of goals. This takes on special meaning especially today in the face of mad armaments conducted by NATO-member-states and political and economic warfare waged against Poland. It is therefore an optimistic sign that more and more frequently the conviction that a better future for the country depends on all of us, on our work at every post, on our stance in every situation is making way in the Polish society. This shows a strengthening of the state's economic capabilities, its political authority and its defence possibilities, stated Gen. Siwicki.

ECONOMIC, S & T PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU261648 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] On 23 September a protocol was signed on the results of work conducted by Polish and Soviet governmental working parties. Their work was supervised by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, and Vladimir Lachtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the USSR. The purpose of the work of the working parties was to define possible additional areas for the development and expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

Attention was focused chiefly on the expansion of existing cooperation and specialization ties between the industries of both countries, the fuller application of scientific and research potential to the solution of problems concerning technological progress, and increasing economic and technological independence from capitalist countries.

The decisions made by the governmental working parties are reflected in the protocol on the coordination of Polish and Soviet socioeconomic plans for the years 1986-1990.

On the same day, Vladimir Lachtin, and Gelij Stupniew, deputy chairman of the Soviet section of the International Polish-Soviet Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, were received by Zbigniew Szalajda. They discussed problems pertaining to the development of specialization and cooperation in production, particularly in the engineering and chemical industries, as well as the possibility of cooperating in the modernization of the Polish metallurgical industry.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI STOPS OVER IN PORTUGAL

For Portuguese coverage of the brief stopover in Portugal by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary, see the Portugal section of the 1 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES -- During three quarters of this year the miners extracted 185,800,000 metric tons of coal; 27.4 million metric tons of hard coal were exported; and 15,265,000 metric tons were distributed for domestic supply. Due to lack of coal cars the stock of coal in collieries reached a level not seen for a long time. Today it reached 2.5 million metric tons. Extraordinary measures have been taken in order to deliver the coal as soon as possible. I would like to correct information that was broadcast earlier. During three quarters of this year 144.1 million metric tons of hard coal, and 41.7 million metric tons of lignite were extracted. Earlier we gave you the total figure of the extracted coal. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Sep 85 LD]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DINAR, EXPORT POLICY

LD302012 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its 20th session (on 25 September) the LCY Central Committee discussed ideopolitical questions concerning further development of the system and policy of economic relations with foreign countries, especially the foreign currency system and policy. In so doing the Central Committee proceeded from the widely expressed need to build a unified ideopolitical basis for policy in this area.

The Central Committee noted that the extensive discussion conducted during the preceding months in connection with the proposed legislation in the area of economic relations with foreign countries once again confirmed the point of view that more comprehensive and efficacious inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor, including a stable and constant increase of production for export and of exports, is our permanent orientation. At the same time the Central Committee noted that this orientation has not yet been fully accepted in our society and that its implementation must be fought for with further action by subjective forces.

This is one of the basic conditions required to bring about further intensive, dynamic, and more coordinated socioeconomic development. The implementation of this strategic orientation depends directly on consistent realization of the sum total of the objectives and tasks of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program in our economic system and in our country's development and economic policy, and therefore also on enabling our economy to run its economic activity rationally on the basis of world criteria relative to the productivity and efficiency of business operations. This is the condition for carrying out the policy of normalization of our country's external liquidity adopted by the SFRY Assembly. This is why increased production for export, and especially a higher rate of foreign currency inflow from the convertible currency area in the immediate future, is the essential condition to strengthen the foreign liquidity of our country, and our country's position in international trade and all other tasks and requirements must be subordinated to that.

These orientations were confirmed in the stands of the action conference on the tasks of the Communists in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries -- tasks that represent the ideopolitical basis for their operation in organizations of associated labor, organs, organizations, and institutions in this area relative to implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

Proceeding from the above, the system of our economic relations with foreign countries, including the foreign currency regime, must operate primarily in the direction of implementation of the long-term income interests and applying economic pressure on the manufacturers to export more. A stable basis for export expansion can be established by constantly strengthening the competitive ability of the Yugoslav economy, by changing the overall production orientation in the direction of establishing conditions for a continuous and high quality increase in the level of exports, and by other changes in economic activity on the basis of implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

The economy as a whole, and not the economy alone, must be organized in such a way -- and interested and even forced, from the economic point of view -- to see that the way to its more intensive and stable development, and its chance to become more completely included in the international scientific-technological progress, is in intensifying exports and consolidating overall economic cooperation with the world, especially with the developing countries. This orientation requires the building and consistent implementation of the unified strategy of the development of the country and more resolute implementation of the anti-inflation policy.

The further development of the system of foreign economic relations, including the foreign currency system, must be tied up with improving the overall economic system, taking into account, in so doing, the actual processes within the totality of social reproduction. The overall economic system must be in the service of implementing the agreed strategy of a more intensive and rational inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor and of the interests of the working people in associated labor in controlling the overall trends of social reproduction and the conditions and results of the work. In this context it is particularly important to ensure coordinated activity of the system of credit relations with foreign countries and of the foreign currency system. The existing system of foreign economic relations, as indeed other parts of our economic system, must be freed as much as possible from excessive bureaucracy. Promotion of economic relations with foreign countries and more efficient inclusion in the international division of labor, apart from any changes in the system, require the situation and relations in the economy to be sorted out resolutely and radically along the line of enabling the economy to go in for higher and more rational production and higher quality exports. In order to attain all this, all necessary solutions in the area of foreign currency and foreign trade operations must be adopted as soon as possible and, at the same time, other key changes in the economic system and in the development policy must be carried out.

The economic system as a whole and all its parts must be in the service of increasing exports on a lasting and stable basis. By the same token, the development policy and current economic policy measures, and also the overall activity of subjective factors, must be channelled into implementation of the ambitious objectives of export plans and of linking the Yugoslav economy together so that appearance on foreign markets can be more efficient and as rational as possible. In this context the foreign currency system -- in the service of normative regulation of payment and presentation of bills for payment to foreign partners, and of other relations linked to domestic and foreign economic factor -- must ensure the efficient establishment of such relations between organizations of associated labor, authorized banks, and other participants in foreign economic activity, which will guarantee all socially justified economic relations and incentives for increased exports and successfully carry out the policy of political stabilization in economic relations with foreign countries on a lasting basis.

These are the basic conditions, with a further increase of exports and with economically rational substitution of imports, for increasing the net foreign currency effect and securing a more efficient inclusion of our economy in the international division of labor. In so doing it is particularly important that the solutions within the system of our economic relations with foreign countries -- and especially in our foreign currency system and policy -- during the provisional period be formulated in such a way that, together with the solutions pertaining to our economic system, they should more efficiently and more quickly make possible the establishment of material and other conditions concerning the implementation of permanent solutions.

The struggle for stabilization in the area of economic relations with foreign countries, and in the economy overall, is to be won with further development of the socialist self-management system; more successful implementation of the rights and responsibilities of workers in associated labor as established by our constitution; faster pooling of labor and resources; consolidation of high-quality factors of economic activity through the establishment of financial discipline in the country by reducing inflation to a level that is economically acceptable; and establishment of a unified and stable system of valuing production and income links and consolidation of reproductive ability, and therefore also of competitive ability, of organizations of associated labor in the world market.

Proceeding from the fact that this sphere of our economic life is an inseparable component of the country's overall economic system and that the system of reproduction should be made uniform, and in view of the previous discussions on the need to make changes in economic relations with abroad, the LCY has never had any doubts about the need to be consistent in implementing the constitutional provisions relating to the uniformity of currency in order to create scope for the dinar to function as a currency on the Yugoslav integral market.

I.

Proceeding from the fundamental principles and assessments, and in view of the fact that the debates on the draft law on foreign economic relations have pointed to the need for faster resolution of manifest ideopolitical differences concerning realization of the long-term program strategy for development of the Yugoslav economy -- including an orientation to exports and the conditions the system offers for its implementation -- the LCY Central Committee at its 20th session on 25 September 1985 adopted the following standpoints, which are intended to serve as the ideopolitical basis for the LC's activities and the activity of other subjective socialist forces in development of the system and policy of foreign economic relations.

1. The strengthening of the workers' role in associated labor and realization of their constitutional position, rights, duties and responsibilities in the overall system of social reproduction and their better organization on the basis of self-management and a more intensive pooling of labor and resources -- are of decisive significance for the development of foreign economic relations as a component of the overall economic system and the strategy of our economic development.

In order to enable the economy to achieve maximum export results it is of exceptional importance that individual and common interests in the planning policy and the realization of economic relations abroad be coordinated on the basis of jointly established policy. At the same time this represents an important prerequisite for the more rapid development of integration processes and a rationalized division of labor on the integral Yugoslav market.

2. The further development and implementation of the policy and system in the sphere of foreign economic relations, as established by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization -- together with other changes in the economic system and the development and economic policies and together with the intensified activity of the LC and other socialist self-managing forces -- should motivate organizations of associated labor and serve as a means for exerting economic pressure on them to increase exports and take a more effective part in international trade and, combined with other factors, to facilitate harmonious social and economic development. It is also necessary to support and stimulate on economically justified and rational policy of import substitution. To achieve all this, organizations of associated labor must, either on their income-based links, constantly promote and increase production and exports.

3. In view of the fact that in the strategy of economic relations abroad and the overall development policy emphasis should be placed on the further expansion of exports on the basis of increased labor productivity, more efficient business operations, and broad-based pooling of labor and resources, the entire economic system and the objectives and measures of the development and economic policies should be aimed at stabilizing trade in social reproduction and balancing commodity-monetary relations. All this calls for the tightening of financial discipline and responsibility for the results of business operations.

4. In keeping with the SFRY Constitution, the dinar must serve as the only means of payment in the country and as the only legal tender in the exchange of goods and services. Gross income accounts and earnings in the country can be calculated only in dinars. All links, reproduction relations, income-based relations and the pooling of means and resources must be stated in dinars only.

5. Foreign currency is to be used solely for foreign trade payments. Abolishing the practice whereby organizations of associated labor are allowed to have a foreign currency account would ensure a faster and more permanent circulation of foreign currency through the channels of an integral foreign currency market. In addition it will be necessary to keep accurate and up-to-date records of export and import transactions, foreign currency inflow and outflow for each organization of associated labor and other social subjects, and to use these records for formulating policy in that sphere.

6. Workers in organizations of associated labor must be motivated to increase exports in an economically reationalized way and to take a more comprehensive part in the international division of labor in order to achieve the greatest net foreign currency effect possible. The motivation must be done by maximizing dinar-calculated incomes and other stimulative measures.

7. Implementation of the policy of the dinar's realistic exchange rate in keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization is the basic instrument for stimulating exports and foreign currency inflow. It is at the same time necessary to take some other economic policy measures in order to stimulate exports. These economic measures should be aimed at strengthening the role of the dinar in our economy, which is one of the prerequsites for achieving dinar convertibility.

8. All subjects should be held responsible for the creation of conditions necessary for the functioning of an integral foreign currency market within the framework of the envisaged and realized proportions of Yugoslavia's balance of payments.

The assessments and standpoints voiced here regarding the essential feature of the system and policy of foreign economic relations will serve as the basis for the activity of members and leaderships of LC organizations in the struggle for implementation of the strategy to take a more effective part in the international division of labor as soon as possible and for stabilization in the sphere of economic relations abroad. They are also the main basis for surmounting the manifested ideopolitical differences and for coordinating some outstanding issues concerning the adoption of laws in this sphere of the economy. These laws should be adopted as soon as possible so that by the end of the current year all accompanying regulations can also be passed. This calls for the creation of conditions that would facilitate urgent continued work on and successful completion of the process of coordinating, in the SFRY Assembly's bodies, the republican and provincial standpoints regarding the regulations governing our foreign economic relations.

The LCY Central Committee considers it the duty of Communists in associated labor and organs and organizations in the republics and provinces and the federation to contribute through their activity to efforts to solve problems of the system, and of the development and economic policies, proceeding from the following ideopolitical standpoints:

1. The issue of directing organizations of associated labor toward and preparing them for a faster and more successful development, and by implication for increased exports of goods and services to the foreign convertible currency markets in particular, is the key issue of our overall development -- the solution to which should be based on the measures and activities within the framework of our development policy. This issue is the responsibility of the system of foreign trade relations in particular, in which the main proponents of the planning policy and pooling of labor and resources aimed at increasing export-bound production and foreign currency inflow should be workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor and in other forms of their linking.

2. The main criterion on which decisions in the sphere of the system of economic relations with abroad should be based is the trend towards the convertibility of the dinar. All these decisions should also create scope for implementation of the long-term foreign exchange system as envisaged by the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and as contained in the draft laws.

3. All the systemic decisions and measures of the development and economic policies that regulate the terms of exporting commodities and services must be outlined in such a way as to stimulate rational exports and exert economic pressure on producers to export more.

4. These decisions must also serve as a strong incentive for export-bound production and exports, and for gradual implementation of the basic principles of the lasting system of foreign economic relations. It is therefore of exceptional importance that some form of organized foreign currency market should start functioning as soon as possible. Maximum efforts must be made to prevent illegal foreign currency transactions and their use for socially unacceptable ends.

5. It is also necessary to approve a law and take the appropriate economic policy measures for determining terms under which priority in allocating foreign currency will be given to organizations of associated labor oriented towards exporting and that realize a greater net foreign currency effect. These organizations should also be allowed to import equipment intended for developing and expanding export-bound production and to borrow abroad under favorable terms. This should also be used as the basis for planning exports, production, and imports and for strengthening income-based links and the pooling of labor and resources by relying on positive achievements as well.

This way of regulating the position of exporters would increase their own interest and the interest of the economy as a whole, as well as a duty and responsibility to export, but we must prevent the illegal traffic of foreign exchange and attempts to hamper the trends of production. We ought, above all, to increase the foreign currency inflow in order to ensure the best possible functioning of the foreign exchange market and other institutions which could offer permanent solutions to the problem of economic relations with foreign countries.

In keeping with the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, we must find a solution, for the position of the organizations of associated labor within the system of economic relations with foreign countries, which would ban or restrict exports.

6. Bearing in mind that both an increase in exports and a reduction in the pressure of domestic currency as a means of buying on the foreign exchange market are crucial prerequisites for the functioning of the new system of economic relations with foreign countries, it is necessary to:

-- establish programs for encouraging exports and invisible foreign currency inflow, which must be based on the active policy of the realistic exchange of the dinar and on attempts to free the production, especially export-bound production, of all irrational expenses and, to the greatest possible extent, of those social duties which make the dinar uncompetitive on the world market. We must secure conditions for implementing both the volume and the structure of export plans that are regulated by the balance of payments;

-- encourage the linking-up of and cooperation between economic organizations of associated labor concerning export programs;

-- reexamine all current regulations and conditions of importance for the regulation of monetary trends in the country in order to bring demand within a realistic framework;

-- take as urgent as possible measures to ensure a speedier consolidation of the dinar and foreign exchange transactions and the settling of relations between commercial banks and the National Bank of Yugoslavia in keeping with mutual foreign exchange obligations.

7. It is necessary to accelerate work on coordinating the economic system with the demands of economic stabilization -- giving priority to the passing of measures needed for fundamental reform of the credit-monetary and banking system -- in order to consistently implement the constitutional role of sociopolitical communities' organs in relation to banks, and to transform banks into efficient and responsible financial associations of associated labor. At the same time we must enhance the activity aimed at establishing the strategy and policy of development, which would secure priority to the economically rational export of commodities and services, as well as to economically justified and rational import substitution.

8. In order to ensure the successful functioning of a new foreign exchange system and realization of the aims and tasks fixed by the policy of normalization of the country's foreign liquidity, it is particularly important to create conditions for tightening the responsibility of workers in associated labor as the basic subjects, and for achieving the external liquidity of their organizations of associated labor, banks, and the country as a whole. We must also tighten the responsibility of commercial banks in keeping with their own plans. Those banks that are authorized to carry out transactions with foreign countries must be responsible for the liquidity of current payments abroad. It is therefore necessary to plan matured obligations, as well as other outflows and inflows, in order to avoid the illiquidity of banks. It is particularly important to carry out consistent realization of the Constitution-regulated functions and responsibilities of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and national banks of republics and autonomous provinces to secure the general liquidity of payments abroad. This means that it is necessary to tighten responsibility for a timely and consistent implementation of measures established by law that ensure realization of the foreign exchange policy's tasks and aims, as well as that demand their greater efficiency in supervising implementation of this policy by commercial banks and organizations of associated labor.

9. It is essential to take efficient measures to reduce red tape and eliminate numerous intermediaries in establishing mutual economic contacts between economic subjects while carrying out transactions with foreign countries.

Within the system of economic chambers, as the general associations of Yugoslavia's economy, associated labor should turn these chambers into places for organizing, discussing and agreeing on all essential issues concerning economic relations with foreign countries -- particularly with regard to the preparation and implementation of export-bound program and exports, and the preparation of commodity systems both in their function as controlling factors and as instruments for restricting the balance of payments -- while taking into consideration the needs for the realignment of the economy.

10. Along with measures that stimulate exports, it is necessary to suppress the disloyal competition, haphazard activity, and lack of organization that characterize our exports and supply of commodities and services to foreign markets. This must be achieved by changes in the foreign-exchange and foreign-trade transaction systems and in the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce. In this context we must consistently implement the adopted standpoints of the LCY Central Committee on the need for a more efficient organizing of associated labor in the country and abroad. It is essential to take resolute measures to carry out, as soon as possible, consistent implementation of the adopted standpoints on rationalization of the foreign trade network abroad.

11. In the future, only those economic subjects that can ensure the repayment of debts either by an increase in their own exports and foreign exchange inflow, or -- together with other organizations of associated labor that are linked -- have pooled their resources and whose repayment of debts is guaranteed by an authorized bank will be able to borrow from abroad. In view of the projects of general interest for the country, borrowing will be possible only on the basis of development programs of joint interest that are established by specific acts of the SFRY Assembly, which should also regulate the way repayment of foreign debts is to be conducted.

12. Bearing in mind the fact that reducing inflation is an essential prerequisite for an increase in exports, it is of special importance to carry out a more active implementation of this anti-inflation policy established by the 17th LCY Central Committee session. In order to enhance the competitiveness of our economy on world markets, it is necessary to pass and implement an economic relief program. In this context one must as urgently as possible solve all dilemmas and overcome resistance manifested in realization of the conclusions and standpoints adopted at the 16th and 17th sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee considers it the duty of all Communists and LC organizations and leaderships to struggle for the consistent implementation of tasks resulting from adopted standpoints and to contribute in an organized and persistent manner to efforts to overcome the present difficulties and achieve positive results in economic relations with foreign countries, particularly in view of increasing exports and consolidating the position of our country in the international division of labor.

The LCY Central Committee also considers it the duty of Communists in delegate assemblies to, proceeding from these standpoints, contribute to efforts to adopt, in the shortest possible period of time, legal and other decisions on which implementation of the adopted strategic orientation and the policy concerning economic relations with foreign countries depends.

The LCY Central Committee appeals to all working people, organizations of associated labor, economic chambers, and other economic associations to create conditions for better use of the existing cadre, production, and natural potentials through exhorting maximum efforts at establishing and implementing concrete programs for export-bound production and exports, thus contributing to a greater increase in exports and foreign exchange inflow, a higher level of employment, and an increase in the standard of living.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Central and provincial LC committees are under an obligation to monitor the realization of these standpoints and undertake activities needed for their consistent realization.

FEC DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE, ECONOMICS, TOURISM

LD262141 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Sep (TANJUG) — At its session today, which was presided over by Janez Zemljaric, the Federal Executive Council (FEC) discussed several questions on economic relations between our country and other countries, and ratified several treaties and international agreements.

Borisav Srebric, vice-president of the FEC, informed the council about the results of his visit to the USSR and the talks he held with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet leaders on current and long-term questions of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

As reported, the Council set out a draft plan for its work up to the end of this year. The FEC's attention will be focussed on working out systemic economic solutions in line with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program -- the proposed social plan for Yugoslavia for the next 5 years -- and on working out a resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1986, as well as accompanying documents.

Proceeding from the orientations of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the Council discussed the possibilities of developing the tourist economy in the medium-term. The view is that the development of tourism represents specific exports of goods and services and that the comparative advantages our country possesses in this area have not been used sufficiently up to now. It was therefore noted that tourism ought to develop more rapidly in the future than the economy as a whole. Such an assessment is based on the fact that international tourism will also develop rapidly in the next few years.

The FEC deems it essential to increase the number of beds in the social and private sectors in the next 5 years, as well as to improve the cadre structure of those employed in tourist organizations and the quality of tourist supply as a whole.

Special programs for the development of tourism will be formed with a view to developing it in the next few years. This is a question of a program to intensify existing tourist supply and to develop supply in the social sector, transit tourism, and nautical tourism and of a program to develop the private sector for the needs of tourism.

Measures will also be worked out to stimulate the development of tourism in coming years relating to expanding the material bases of this economic activity, strengthening the accumulative and reproduction capability of organizations of associated labor, and improving the competitiveness of the tourist industry, as well as measures to extend the tourist season, improve supplies to the tourist market, and eliminate private foreign currency transactions.

The FEC adopted a decision on the composition of the Council of the Federal Institute for Prices. Dragutin Kosovac, chairman of the business committee of the Energoinvest composite organization of associated labor in Sarajevo, was appointed chairman of this council.

The council also appointed Borivoje Zivanovic, general director of the Srbija-10 October Industrial and Agricultural Combine in Velika Plana, as director of the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves.

LAW REDUCING MILITARY SERVICE TO 1 YEAR PROPOSED

LD272346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- According to the proposed law on military service in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] which was submitted to the SFRY Assembly today, organizational, material, and other conditions have been created for the length of the military service to be made uniform for all conscripts and to be reduced from 15 to 12 months. This final draft of the law is expected to be adopted at one of the coming sessions of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber.

According to the proposed law, the special category of recruits -- that is, conscripts who as sole breadwinners in their families are at present allowed to serve a 12-month term -- will be abolished. The provisions of the law relating to reduction of the length of military service will not apply to those conscripts who at the time of the law coming into effect are already serving their military service. However, the possibility is envisaged of this category of conscripts being discharged from the YPA 60 days before expiration of their term, provided it does not affect the Army's combat preparedness.

It has also been agreed that, assuming specific measures are taken to maintain the necessary level of the Army's combat preparedness, conscripts who have already served the first 12 months of their military service will not be required to complete the full term of 15 months.

The proposed law does not expect the powers of the SFRY Presidency to reduce the duration of military service by 3 months in specific cases and that of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to authorize earlier discharge to continue. It was agreed in this connection that the length of military service cannot be reduced any more nor certain categories of conscripts discharged ahead of schedule without the strength and combat preparedness of the YPA being affected.